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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS—It is not our wont to trouble our subscribers often with our own affairs, and they will the more readily excuse us now, when we assure them, that in looking over our ledger and footing up its debits, we find the aggregate amount due us too large to be conveniently borne in these times of monetary pressure. We are aware that the same cause has prevented some of our patrons hitherto from making their remittances, but as the sums individually due by them, forms but a drop in the bucket to the great whole due to us, we respectfully urge them to forward the amounts of their respective accounts, now being forwarded in this and the next number.

Having recently connected with our "Farmer" an experimental farm near this city, we desire, if we are sustained by our subscribers in according to us our just dues, (and this is all we ask) to render our publication still more serviceable—consequently, in addition to the necessary demands upon us for our ordinary business, we have provision to make as well for stock as for improvements, to meet which we must rely to a considerable extent, upon the promptness of those who are indebted to us, and we earnestly appeal to every one thus situated, to second us in our undertaking, by remitting, in the best funds they can conveniently procure. To facilitate the transmission of which, we would remind our friends that Post Masters are allowed by law to enclose subscriptions free of postage.

We tender our thanks to those patrons who so regularly and promptly forward the amounts due by them—and in some instances for years in advance.—To those who have been remiss, and who are indebted for more than one year, we will agree to forego our right to the advance (see terms at the head of this, and also on our bills,) by forwarding in advance year for year in which they are in arrears. We hope this proposition will be generally accepted—we believe there are few who cannot accede to it, for we have reason to suppose that it has been through mere neglect so often attendant on the payment of small amounts, that many who are known to be wealthy, stand indebted on our books.

Mr C. W. James of Cincinnati, O. assisted by Messrs H. M. Lewis, M. Mecken and James R. Smith—also Mr. I. E. James, of Philadelphia,—are authorised to collect money and receive new subscribers for the "American Farmer."

ERRATUM—In the comments we made in our last, upon the heifer *Columbiana*, a typographical error occurred, which we deem sufficiently important to correct, because in the sentence as printed the sense of what we said was destroyed. We advocated the propriety of improving our native stock by a cross with a Durham bull, and in order that the cross might be successful, we said that—

"In breeding from such a bull, none but the best native cows should be selected for the cross; particular care being paid to capacious hips and full chests."

The compositor converted the word *hips* into *high*, which so marred the sentence as to deprive it of its very essence, rendered what we wrote any thing else than intelligible, and abstracted from the rule we designed to establish, half of all that was substantive in its character.

—We would refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr. Crosby, the owner of the right for this state for the sale of Davenport's Thrashing and Winnowing Machine, a notice of which will be found in our account of the proceedings at Govanstown. It is well worthy of public attention.

WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Though this is the last month of autumn, it is one in which much labor and toil must be performed, as it frequently has to bear a great deal that ought to have been done in the preceding months. Such being the case, every farmer and planter should bestir himself, or at its termination he will find, to his sorrow, that he has many sins of omission to answer for; and that, instead of being able to attend exclusively to the business peculiarly belonging to December, in that month, his time will be diverted between its appropriate labors and much that he should have despatched in this month. To avoid this condition of things, which is always to be deplored, set to work in good earnest and get every thing within your physical ability done that you can, and do not, if you fail to accomplish all that should be done, have to reproach yourself with a want of energy, or well directed intentions.

Let us then, by way of a Remembrancer, direct your attention to a few of the many things which you will have to attend to—To begin—

ON THE FARM.

Wheat—As owing to the numerous rains we have had during the month of October, it is more than probable that many of our brethren have not been able to get their wheat in the ground, it may be proper to remind them, that the sooner they do so, in this month, the better chance it will have to vegetate and gain such a root hold in the earth, as will enable it to withstand the freezings and thawings of the winter. But while we say this, we would remark, that they had still better delay a few days longer, than commit their seed to a *wet soil*, as it is impossible to put earth in such condition, into the most favorable tilth for the reception of seed. Indeed, should the ground remain as wet as it now is, we believe it would be better to wait a fortnight than to sow the grain in stiff clays in their present state. With *loams*, where the adhesive property is not predominant, the same danger of sodding does not exist, and the seed may be confided to it in a much more moist state than with the former.

With regard to the mode of preparation of the seed, and the acreable quantity, we refer the reader to our "Work for October."

Fall Ploughing—All tenacious clay lands intended for spring crops, whether for *Corn, Oats, Barley or Roots*, should be ploughed this fall. By getting through such work now a two-fold good will be secured: *First*, much labor will be performed now, and time thereby gained in the spring, when it can but ill be spared from other pressing demands upon the force of the farm; and, *secondly*, the texture of the soil will be vastly improved by the meliorating influence of the winter's frosts. By the alternate freezing and thawing which the soil undergoes, and evident disintegration and mellowing of the argillaceous particles take place, eminently promotive of fertilization, and as a consequence, the succeeding crops derive immense benefit therefrom. The philosophy of this is thus described by a very excellent author:

"Freezing serves to restore all soils to a due state of sensibility to the operation of heat.

Heat is the stimulant of soils; but as is the case with

all stimulants, the longer it is applied without intermission, the less powerful it becomes; particularly in the production of grasses and other plants which are natural to northern climates. Thus, a degree of heat which in the fall will not be found sufficient to make those plants grow, will make them grow rapidly, when applied to them in the spring. In this respect, therefore, freezing, which is only the effect of the absence of heat, serves as a kind of restorative to the soil, and refits it for the production of those plants. Thus freezing is a fertilizer of stiff soils, and a restorer of all, by renewing their sensibility to the effects of heat."

So much for his theory, and we will now give a fact which he adduces in support of its truth. He says:

"A farmer of New Jersey, some years since, trench-ploughed an exhausted field of clayey soil in the fall; cross-ploughed a part of it, and in that part broke the lumps to pieces. In the spring, the field was all ploughed equally, and sown with barley and clover; the part on which the most labor had been thus bestowed, was in fine order when sown, and yielded about 30 bushels an acre of barley—the other part was in lumps, the frosts not being sufficient to mellow them entirely, and the product of barley was only about 20 bushels to the acre. The same difference was afterwards observed in the clover."

The fact adduced shews two things; that fall ploughing and thorough pulverization of the soil, are requisite to produce the greatest amount of good; and would this not teach us,—if one fact can be relied upon to establish a rule,—that the roller and harrow should always follow the plough? And that it may be laid down as a postulate, that the greater the degree of disintegration of the particles of adhesive soils, whether produced by exposure to frost, or by mechanical action, the better chance there will be, that fertility will be imparted to them? If, therefore, it be not within the ability of the farmer to subject his ground to two fall ploughings, or one and harrowing and rolling, it should be his aim to throw his furrow-slices so as to submit the greatest portion of the up-turned earth to the action of the frost.

The reader will at once perceive, that we do not contemplate a double course of ploughing when a clover-ley, or grass-sward may have been turned under, as in that case, the great object should be, to keep the vegetable matter as *flat* as possible, so as to lose none of its gases, but to preserve the whole to generate pabulum for the support of the spring crops—and to us it appears to matter but little, whether that *pabulum* be called *geine*, *gric*, *carbon*, or *ammonia*, as it is sufficient for all purposes, that it afford good pasture for the plants, for "that which we call a rose, by any other name will smell as sweet."

Eradication of Garlic—As among the pests of the husbandman there are none more annoying than garlic, its extirpation becomes a matter of deep interest. Such being the case, we feel it to be our duty to remind those of our readers who may be infested with it, that among the most efficacious methods of getting rid of it, is that of late fall and subsequent ploughing. From a series of experiments conducted by one of the best farmers in our county, it was proven, that a soil which was so filled with it as to render it impracticable to cultivate small grain in it, was measurably rid of it by three winter ploughings, succeeded by a corn crop. Each ploughing in the winter was followed by harrowing, so as to bring the roots of the weed to the surface, to be exposed to the freezing and thawing operations of the season. It was the opinion of the experimenter, that the summer ploughings, in the culture of the corn, and consequent exposure of the roots to the scorching rays of the sun, very materially contributed towards the destruction of those which had escaped destruction through the winter.

Rye—If this grain has not been seeded, it may be put in this month, the later the better; but if put in late, let it be ploughed in three or four inches deep, in order that it may lay snugly encoined in the earth till spring.

Hogs—As soon as your woods cease to furnish a plentiful supply of acorns to your swine—that is, as soon as they fail visibly to increase in flesh—pen those which you intend for slaughter, as a hog which you desire to fatten should never be permitted to go backwards. Onwards, should be the word, if you covet success with hogs, as it is with the skillful general, who is determined that victory shall perch upon his banner. The first thing to be done with your swine after you have penned them up, is to give them for a few successive days, small portions of flour of sulphur, pulverized copperas, or powdered antimony in their messes, which of course should be soft food. This purifies their blood, corrects any crudities in their stomachs and alimentary canals, increases their appetites, regulates their bowels, imparts tone and vigor to their entire systems, and predisposes them to take on fat. Salt, twice or thrice a week, should be also given them during the entire period of fattening; nor should it be forgotten, that charcoal or rotten wood, should be occasionally thrown in the pens to them. When first taken up, it would be well not to put them upon corn diet, but to give them messes of boiled or steamed pumpkins or roots for a week or two. After this, you may commence with corn feeding, and pains should be taken to give them their meals at regular periods of the day. If the times of feeding could be regulated, so as to give them four meals a day, much good would arise out of it. Too many hogs should not be put in the same pen. A dozen in each will be enough, and care should be observed in assorting them, to put those of an equality of size together.

To prevent affections of the liver, great advantage would be derived from feeding them one day in each week with barley. Good fresh water should be given them at least twice a day, and every pen should be provided with a rubbing post, as there is no animal, whether biped, or quadruped, that more enjoys the exquisite luxury of a good, thorough scratching than the hog. A shovel full of clean ashes thrown into their drinking water once a week will have an excellent effect.

Cattle—Do not let your cattle fall off from the scanty feed of the pastures, before you commence giving them fodder of some kind. It is much easier to preserve them in good condition before they begin to decline in flesh, than it is to bring them up after they have lost it. As the pastures give way, you should see that your milch cows are provided with such food as has strength and succulence enough in it to enable them to secrete milk freely, both in quantity and quality. To expect a cow, however excellent she may be, to give good milk without such food, is to calculate without one's host; for he that giveth not, cannot, or should not, at all events, expect to receive. The cattle of all kinds should be confined of a night in a dry well littered yard, where they can have the advantage of good stables, or sheds, to sleep under. And if you desire to thrive, take the advice we have so often given you, and provide your cow-yard with a bedding of leaves and mould, a foot thick. Your cattle will do the rest for you. By attending to this friendly admonition, you may, at a trifling cost, procure manure to enable you to put in 20 acres of corn in the way that it ought to be planted, and secure to yourself 100 barrels more than you would otherwise obtain. The corn-plant, like the animal, to flourish and grow fat and saucy, requires to be well fed—so don't forget to haul from your woods a few hundred loads of leaves and mould.

Root Culture—Those who intend to enter into the culture of an acre or two of roots for their milch cows, next spring, should, if the ground be stiff, plough it up before the frost sets in hard. The time will be, when a little more of the prejudice of early habits shall have worn away, that no farmer will think his arrangements complete, as the winter approaches, unless he shall have provided the necessary means to enable him to put in an acre of beets—sugar, or mangold wurtzel—for every ten head of his cattle—humanity has already rounded the corner of alarm, and as interest as well as personal pride have conspired to it, the reform will go ahead.

Pulling Corn—As soon as you can spare your force from other duties, set to work, get in your corn, husk and put it away, as the longer it remains in the field, after being ripe, the more you will lose by the depredations of one and four footed animals. Recollect that until the ears of corn are pulled from the stalks, it is not felony to steal it.

Corn Husks—Be careful, after having taken the husks from off the corn, to have them packed away in a dry place for your milch cows, and in packing be sure to have a little salt sprinkled over them.

Corn Cobs—As you shell your corn, instead of throwing away the cobs, or burning them, as is the custom, have them carefully put away to be used as they may be wanted, through the winter, for food for your cows. And if you desire to know how they may be most advantageously consumed by them, we will tell you. In the first place provide yourself with a Corn and Cob Crusher, which can be obtained at prices varying from \$35 to \$65. With your horse-power, or by hand-power, in the rainy and inclement days of winter, you can always crush enough to serve your cows while the cobs and husks may last, so that it will be no additional tax upon you for labor. While one portion of your hands is engaged in crushing the cobs, let another be occupied in cutting the husks with your cutting machine. The two species of food being thus reduced, take, in the proportion of one bushel of the cut husks to a peck of the crushed cobs, to each cow, and put the whole into a tight box or hogs-head (if you have not a steaming apparatus, which you should by all means have) pour a sufficient quantity of boiling water over the whole to steam the mixture, which must be tightly covered, and after letting it remain twelve hours, feed it to your cows. The husks, as you are aware, are as good as most kinds of hay, and the crushed cobs contain one-fourth as much nutriment as the corn itself. This latter is not mere opinion, but well-defined fact, as two quarts of alcohol have been distilled from a bushel of cobs, and the same quantity of corn, in most instances, yields but eight quarts; thus, therefore, it has been proved to demonstration, that every farmer, or planter, who throws away his cob, wastes what is equivalent to one-fourth their quantity of the very best provender produced on his farm.

Corn Stalks—We have no doubt that if the corn stalks were cut up and stacked away as soon as the corn is gathered and secured, and were cut up, steamed and fed to cattle, that they would be as nutritious as an equal weight of hay, as there can be no doubt, that the saccharine principle, which is so apparent to the taste, when green, is not materially evaporated by the process of drying. In our opinion, it is the aqueous matter only which is lost by that operation. If we are correct in our belief, they will then be found to be a valuable food for cattle, and as we hold it to be sinful to throw away that which can be rendered serviceable to the brute creation, we have felt it to be our duty to call attention to the subject.

Salting of Stock—Stock of all kinds should be salted at least twice a week throughout the season; and in addition to this, if a mixture of salt and tar were placed in the barn-yard, in a trough, to which all the cattle could have free access, it would be found to be highly conducive to their health, and preventive of many of those diseases which prove fatal. To this mixture it would be advisable, occasionally, to add a quantity of powdered chalk, or charcoal. What we here say is as applicable to Horses and Sheep as it is to Cows and Oxen.

Sheep—The sheep should be shedded of a night, and given an allowance of fodder and turnips or other roots. The ewes in lamb should be particularly attended to, as the better treatment they receive, the finer will be their offspring, and the abler will the former be to nurture them.

In-pig Sows must receive attention. At this season of the year they require clean warm lodgings and moderately nourishing food, as without they receive both, it is unreasonable to suppose that their produce can be such as a farmer of proper ambition would like to see brought forth. When we say "moderately nourishing food," we do not mean to convey the idea that they should be fed exclusively with corn, or any other grain of equal power to produce pinguetation—our object is, to impart vigorous health and strength, without encouraging any unnecessary disposition to fatten.

Cows and Heifers in calf must receive increased attention. Clean warm lodgings and generous slops are indispensably necessary to render them liberal contributors to the pail, and their coming offspring healthy and vigorous.

Mares in foal should be carefully housed, well fed, and daily curried, or rubbed down.

Working Horses, Mules and Oxen, like the above, must each be objects of increased care and attention. It is time now that they be removed from the pastures to the stables. Have their stalls well bedded with leaves or straw, and be sure to have their ordure, and that part of

their bedding, that may be wet with their stale, cleaned out night and morning. The currycomb and brush, and a whisp of straw, must be put in requisition twice a day; and as faithfully used. Good currying, rubbing and brushing is almost as necessary as food to keep a horse in good health, spirits and condition—it may be said to be equal to a fifth quart of corn or oats.

With respect to the food, whether it be corn, oats or rye, it should always be ground, as thus given, it is easier to digest, and, therefore, more healthful and economical, as no part of it will be voided before performing its appropriate office. The meal or chop must be mixed with cut straw or hay.

When horses are first confined in the fall, they should be given, two or three days in succession, a quarter of an ounce of copperas, the last dose to be worked off with linseed oil, or glauher salts—a pint of the former, or a half pound of the latter, will be the proper dose. Occasionally through the fall and winter, each horse should receive as much powdered rosin and copperas as will fill the bowl of a small table spoon—in equal quantities—to be given in their food. Fresh hickory ashes, finely sifted, in the proportion of a handful to a meal, should be given to each horse once a month. Whenever the horse's hide indicates tightness, give him for a few days in succession, a pint of linseed, or linseed meal, in his food. Every other day throw a handful of salt into each horse's morning meal. Be sure to water them three times a day, and let a small lump of assafœtida be nailed to the bottom of your bucket. In the corner of each trough have a small portion of salt and tar.

If you wish to have this treatment meted out to your horses, you must see that it is done for yourself, for no eyes other than your own can ensure its being carried in to effect.

Colts and young Cattle—Shelter and feed both well, and you'll have fewer runts among your stock. We have no faith in the theory of hard wintering.

Apples—Let the apples which you desire for keeping, be carefully picked by hand, and as carefully stowed away in some dry place. After they have undergone the process of sweating, you may pack them away in safety, but as you do so, be sure to wipe the moisture off of each.

Cider—The sooner you make your cider the sooner will that job be off your hands. Recollect that to insure good cider, great care and cleanliness must be observed. The straw used in pressing must be fresh, and free from all must, or taint, and your hogsheds and barrels must be as sweet as good washing can make them. For several days, say a week before they are used, they should be soaked in clean water: After drawing off, put a small lump of unslaked lime into each cask together with a gallon of water; set the bung in very lightly, shake the whole, and roll the barrel over two or three times, minding before finishing to stand it upon either head. Rinse this out, and finish your purification by letting a match of cotton cloth, dipped in brimstone, burn in the barrel. Suspend it in the bung-hole by a small piece of wire, inserting the bung in very lightly. After you have treated your casks in this way, you may rely upon it that they are clean, and that if you make your cider well, and rack it when it ought to be, that it will keep.

Apple Orchard—The proper treatment of the Apple Orchard is one of those questions which may be considered as not settled, therefore in prescribing at present, we shall merely take the liberty of exercising our own judgment in the matter, and submitting with cheerfulness to the decision of our readers. In the first place, we would dig the earth from around each tree for at least 4 or 5 feet from the trunk, and 5 or 6 inches in depth; this we would remove and submit to the operation of fire, so as to destroy the grubs or millers in the earth. The body of the tree we would paint with a composition, consisting of lime, soft soap and flour of sulphur. Around the roots of the tree thus exposed, by the removal of the earth, we would apply a mixture of lime and ashes, say to the thickness of half an inch, upon this we would place the removed earth, after being burnt.

The application of the paint, above named, we would repeat three or four times through the winter and spring. If in the spring we discovered that the canker worm, borer or any other of the enemies of the apple tree, were committing their work of destruction, we would arrest their operations by using freely, by means of a syringe, a solution of tobacco and sulphur on the limbs of the trees. If the trees were drenched in this way, four or five times

in the course of the spring and early summer, we believe that the devastations of the insects might be arrested.

Applications of blacksmiths' cinders, coal ashes, charcoal and sand, have each respectively been recommended to be placed around the trunks of fruit trees as preventives, and each have its advocates.

Transplantation of Trees.—This is the most suitable period for setting out an apple orchard, other fruit as well as ornamental trees. Whoever undertakes to do either, should do it well, as there is nothing like beginning right. Before you commence a work so important as that of planting out an orchard, be sure that your exposure is a suitable one; that your soil is in good heart; don't forget, if it has not been done already, to lime it, and to plant your trees properly.

Roots of all kinds which may not already have been taken up, should be forthwith dug and carefully secured from injury by frost.

IN THE GARDEN.

Spinach and small Salads should be thinned out before the frost sets in hard.

Asparagus Beds.—If for want of time, or inclination, you have omitted or neglected to dress your asparagus beds, you may do so now, provided your procrastinate doing it no longer. For the manner we refer you to our *Work* for last month.

Cauliflowers and Broccoli.—It will be well to give attention to these if they are beginning to head. Break the leaves down so as to protect the forming head from the weather.

Cabbages.—Be careful before the hard frost sets in to take up and put away your winter cabbages of all kinds.

Garlic, Rocambole, Chives, Shallots, Thyme and Sage may all now be set out—the sooner the better, as they ought to be able to strike root before the ground freezes.

Strawberries.—New beds of this delicious and healthy fruit may still be planted out; but in doing so bear in mind, that the beds must be well prepared.

Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries.—To propagate either of these avail yourself of the present month. To succeed with the two first the best plan is, to cut off a shoot of wood of the present year's growth, and after preparing the ground where it is to grow, insert it. Be careful to take them from healthy trees. Before inserting the cutting cut off all the buds except four or five at the top. Both gooseberries and Currants require good ground, the latter particularly delights in a rich soil.

To propagate the *Raspberry*, the top wood of the present year's growth, should be bent and pegged down, and then covered a few inches; or you may take the young suckers and transplant them. They require an airy situation and good ground.

Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Potatoes and all other garden roots must be speedily taken up and placed beyond the reach of harm's way.

Celery, Rhubarb and Spakale seeds may now be sown.

Tulips, Hyacinths, and kindred bulbous roots should now be planted out.

Dahlias, Tuberoses, &c. should be taken up and buried in dry sand in the cellar.

DRAINS.

Drains used in farming are of two kinds, open and covered. Drains should be of a size and depth proportioned to the extent of the swamp and the probable quantity of water for which they are designed to be channels. They should generally be carried through the lowest and wettest part of the soil, although it should be necessary, in order to effect that purpose, to deviate from straight lines. Open drains answer the double purpose of conveying off superfluous water and of enclosing fields; but they make a hazardous and inconvenient fence without the addition of a bank, hedge, or railing. The Farmer's Assistant says: "When a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two and a half deep, with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible." Sir John Sinclair states, that "it is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view of giving sufficient slope and stability to their sides, that the width at top should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in case of peat mosses or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom.

But before you attempt to drain a piece of land, it will be well not only to calculate the cost, but to ascertain

the nature of the soil which it is proposed to render fit for cultivation. If the subsoil or under layer be clay, the swamp may be worth draining, though there should be no more than six inches of black soil or mud over it, for the clay and the mud mixed will make a fertile soil. But if the subsoil or under stratum be gravel or white sand, it will not in common cases, be best to undertake draining, unless the depth of black mud be as much as from fifteen to eighteen inches deep; for the soil will settle after draining, and be less deep than it was before. But the situation of the land to be drained may authorize some variation from these general rules.

The manner of draining a swamp is as follows: Beginning at the outlet, pass a large ditch through it, so as mostly to cut the lowest parts. Then make another ditch quite round it, near to the border, to cut off the springs which come from the upland; and to receive the water that runs down from the hills upon the surface in great rains. These ditches should be larger or smaller, in some proportion to the size of the swamp, the shape and size of the hills which surround it, and other circumstances which might tend to greater or less quantities of water being occasionally or generally led into the ditches. If the swamp be large, it may be necessary that some smaller cross drains should be cut in several directions. The bottom of the main ditches, when the soil is not of an extraordinary depth, must be lower than the bottom of the loose soil; otherwise the soil will never become sufficiently dry and firm.

It is said by Sir John Sinclair, (Code of Agriculture, p. 182,) that "in all drains it is a rule to begin at the lowest place and to work upwards, by which the water will always pass from the workmen and point out the level. This enables the laborers also to work in coarse weather, and prevents their being interrupted by wet so early in the season as otherwise might happen."

The mud and other materials which are dug out of a ditch or drain, should not be suffered to lie in heaps or banks by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land. In this way, the matter taken from the ditches will tend to level the surface of the swamp; will, perhaps, serve in some measure for manure; and will not present any impediment to the passage of the water to the ditches. In some cases it may be advisable to transport the earth which is taken from the ditches to the farm-yard, or the hog-pen, to form a part of that layer which good farmers generally spread over those places in autumn, to imbibe liquid manure, or make into compost with dung. In many instances, we are told, that the earth thus dug out of ditches is thought to be worth enough to pay for the expense of digging the ditches.

Mr. Henry W. Delavan, in a communication on the subject of under-draining, in the *New England Farmer*, vol. x., p. 97, says:

"Without this salutary and simple operation no considerable proportion of many valuable districts of our country must continue little better than waste. It is generally total loss of labor to the farmer who attempts to cultivate wet lands in our rigorous climate; and, by draining, these useless inhospitable acres have been found of the kindest and most productive character."

"Having a surplus of stones on my estate beyond what fences require, I use the smaller and ill-formed for drains; they have the advantage of brush in durability, and of tiles in economy. My drains are, for the most part, three feet in depth, two feet in width at top, sloping to one at bottom. The bottom stones are largest, and are carefully placed, to allow the water to flow freely beneath, while above the small stones are thrown in at random, so that when levelled they are beneath the plough. Over these, swingle-tow, shavings, or straw may be thrown, after which the earth can be replaced by the spade or plough, so as to present a rather higher surface than the grounds adjacent, and the business is accomplished. It is very essential that the descent be easy, neither too quick nor too slow, and that all surface water be excluded, as it would speedily choke and destroy the underdraining. I estimate the average cost of such drains at sixty-two and a half cents the rod. It should be remarked that underdraining is adapted to lands presenting sufficient declivity to carry off the springs, and it is only the under water that is meant to be drained in this manner, while open ditches are adapted to the bottom lands for the conveyance of surface water. I will state what appears to me the prominent advantages that the cultivator may promise himself by a thorough system of draining.

"In the first place, he creates, as it were, so much additional terra-firma, and adds essentially to the health of all around him, by correcting the ill tendencies of excessive moisture. He can cultivate reclaimed lands several weeks earlier and as much later in each year than those that are unreclaimed, and his crops are better and more sure. The labor of after tillage is much diminished. The stones that impede the plough and scythe are removed; and not the least essential benefit is the constant supplies of water which may be insured in any field inclining to moisture, which, with reference to animals, will, as a permanent convenience and advantage, fully compensate the expense of drains."—*Fessenden's Complete Farmer*.

IMPORTED CATTLE.—We mentioned a few days ago that Mr. Stevenson, our late Minister to England, had sent to Virginia, some sheep of the celebrated Babraham breed, for the purpose of improving the stock of this country. They arrived at Richmond on Monday last, and are said to be fine looking animals, though not of the largest size: the wool is abundant, and is said to be singularly fine. The sheep in question, a ram and several ewes, were purchased of Mr. Webb, of Babraham near Cambridge, at a price said to be near one thousand dollars. A beautiful tup lamb, and some ewes, have also been purchased of Mr. Webb, for Mr. F. Roche, of Oswego county, New York. An English Agricultural Journal says—Mr. Stevenson's ram, young "Babraham," is by the far-famed sheep, old "Babraham," and is consequently closely allied to the shearing ram, hired for the season by his grace the Duke of Newcastle, at the Babraham Show, for 100 guineas; which ram, along with other sheep, proved themselves so pre-eminently successful at the great Liverpool meeting in July. Mr. Roach's tup lamb is by the above prize shearing, and, therefore is a grandson of the ram "Babraham." Mr. Allen, under whose care those animals were sent, also procured some pigs of the great Yorkshire breed, said to be the largest in England: one of these hogs, which was exhibited at the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Liverpool, was upwards of four feet high and eight feet long, a frame sufficient to fatten to a weight of 1600 pounds.

A lot of fine horned cattle and sheep has also been received at New York, particularly four beautiful cows of the short-horned Durham breed, selected by one of the best judges in England, for E. P. Prentice, Esq. Albany, who is said to have one of the finest herds of cattle in this country, nearly all selected in England at an expense of from five to eight hundred dollars each.

Agriculture in Massachusetts.—The Boston Atlas thus concludes a notice of an exhibition and general celebration of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society:

The Agricultural Society, with numerous invited guests, sat down to dinner at two o'clock. Levi Lincoln, the President of the Society, presided at the table, and conducted the festivities of the occasion in a very felicitous manner. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State for the United States, was present. After the cloth was removed, a series of appropriate toasts were announced, among which was one complimentary to Mr. Webster. The announcement of this toast was received with enthusiastic applause, the audience giving three cheers. Mr. Webster addressed the company, confining his remarks entirely to points connected with agriculture. His Excellency, Governor Davis, was present, and responded in a happy manner to one of the sentiments. Speeches were made by several other gentlemen, and the hilarity of the occasion was arrested by the arrival of the hour for another meeting for awarding the various premiums granted by the Society. In the evening there was a ball, at which there was a gay assemblage of the beauty and fashion of the town. We shall not soon forget the kind and hospitable reception extended to us by our Worcester friends.

It is stated that Maj. Williams, of Bourbon county, is still pursuing his experiment in regard to the cultivation of corn. His plan is to plant, in rows two feet apart, the stalks one foot apart in the rows, cultivated with the hoe, last year (a rainy season) the produce was about 160 bushels to the acre. This year (a dry one) the produce it is said will be about 100 bushels to the acre.—*Ky. Jour.*

Solvent for old Putty. In removing old glass, spread over the putty, with a small brush a little nitric or muriatic acid, and the putty will become soft.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS,
SOMERSET Co. Md., October 10th, 1841.

Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir—I shall avail myself of your useful paper in asking information on a subject on which I am not ashamed to acknowledge my ignorance, which I must attribute in part to my youth and want of experience, and likewise to the mode of farming in this section of the country in which I reside.

The object of my inquiring at this time is to derive information of how and in what manner I can successfully put in grass, a piece of low boggy meadow.

I have a piece of ground which I want to sow in some kind of grass seed, part of which is a low boggy marsh, too soft to be ploughed or dug up. I desire to sow the said piece of land with some kind of grass seed which will take of itself, without being ploughed or harrowed, and form a perfect sod on the ground, so as to admit stock to graze upon it, or the grass may be cut for hay—herds grass has been advised. Can you inform me what kind of grass is best adapted to such land, the mode and time of sowing it? Can you likewise inform me if a sandy soil is adapted to *Blue Grass*? How the ground is prepared for seeding? The time of seeding? And the quantity per acre? Likewise if clover will set itself and grow upon ground without being ploughed, having taken a crop of wheat from the land this last harvest.

If you can give me the required information, or some of your experienced correspondents, you would confer a great favor upon a young farmer, who wishes to procure an honest living by the sweat of his brow, and who is likewise desirous of improving the soil of this part of our state, which is now worn out and exhausted by long cultivation.

AN EASTERN SHOREMAN.

THE REPLY.—We take great pleasure in replying to the inquiries of our correspondent, and shall do so in the order in which they stand above.

1st. With respect to the best grass with which to set his "low boggy marsh," "which will take of itself, without subjecting the marsh to ploughing or harrowing, and admit stock to graze upon it, or the grass to be cut for hay," we would remark, that to answer this question advisedly, it would be necessary that we should see the marsh, but as that is not practicable, we shall give the best answer that we can under the circumstances of the case. From the description of the marsh given, we have no hesitation in saying, that *herd's grass* is the best suited for the effectuation of the desired object. If there be soil enough for the seed to germinate in, there can be no question of its growing, and ultimately forming a sod, on which cattle or mowers may in a year or two pass. If, however, the marsh is susceptible of being drained, we would recommend that it be previously ditched, as the herbage would, in that event, be not only much greater in quantity, but sweeter and more nutritious in quality.

As to the time of sowing *herd's grass*, the months of April, May, and September are the proper ones. In a low boggy situation like the one described by our correspondent, we think about the best time is the beginning of May.

The quantity of seed to the acre is two bushels, to be sown at any other grass seed. Before sowing, however, the marsh should have all its last year's herbage burnt off, and we need hardly add, that stock should be kept off the marsh the first season. We will, however, repeat what we have before said, in substance—that if our correspondent desires such a meadow as he could with feelings of pride and pleasure show to his friends and neighbors—he should drain his ground—one main under-drain and a few lateral ones, all of which could probably be accomplished by a few hands in a week, if well made, would make his "low boggy marsh" a slightly dry meadow for a life time.

2d. *Kentucky Blue Grass* will grow in sandy soil, provided it be in good heart, and twenty five bushels of lime be put on each acre—or, perhaps fifty bushels would be

required, if it should be desired as a permanent pasture, or mowing land. If *Lime* should not be convenient, *Marl* would be an excellent substitute. If the latter should be used, from 20 to 40 double horse cart loads, according to the time the lot may be intended to be kept in grass, should be applied. In Kentucky, where the virtues of this grass are best known and appreciated, the presence of lime in the soil is considered essential to its successful culture. Dr. Martin, one the most intelligent farmers in that state, in his letter to us upon the subject, which can be found in our 18th number of the current volume, published on the 22d September last, says—"I consider it indispensable that there should be lime in the soil to insure a good growth of blue grass"—and his opinion is authority unquestioned and unquestionable with us.

As to the quantity of seed, mode and time of sowing, and subsequent treatment of the land, we refer our correspondent to Dr. Martin's letter. But as the Doctor's letter relates to the setting of *wood land*, we will observe, that if it be intended to set it in plough-lands, that the ground should be ploughed well, then harrowed, after which the lime, or marl should be spread thereon, the seed then sowed, lightly harrowed in, and rolled. In setting grass lands no pains should be spared to do it well. If it should be determined to sow *blue grass* seed alone, we should, were we to set it ourself, sow one bushel to the acre. We, however, think it but fair to add, that we would prefer the admixture prescribed by Dr. Martin.

3d. Our correspondent asks, whether "clover will set itself and grow upon ground without being ploughed, having taken a crop of wheat from the land this last harvest?"

To this question we reply, that we have sometimes seen fields which had been previously well limed, throw up, as it were spontaneously, a thick crop of red clover, but this we think has occurred, generally, where a good *clover ley* of aftermath had been ploughed in previously, the seed of which had been either left sufficiently near to the surface to vegetate, or had been turned up. It, however, the plants in our correspondent's field have not already shown themselves, we presume the chance of their doing so next spring, is not among the certainties of that period.

We have thus far spoken according to our acceptance of the meaning of the question agreeably to its phraseology. If, however, our correspondent wishes to know whether, by sowing clover seed next spring, on the wheat stubble of the preceding year, he may expect a good growth of clover, our answer is, that he might effect his object by harrowing and cross harrowing his ground, so as to raise a mould, and by then sowing his seed, harrowing it in and rolling. We say this, because we know it could be done, but as it would be, at best, very slovenly husbandry, we by all means would dissuade him from pursuing such a course, and for the very obvious reason, that the crop of weeds would most likely choke and destroy the clover.

If he desires to produce a good crop of clover, such an one as would do himself and the neighborhood credit, our advice to him is—that he plough his field up deeply this fall, taking care to have his furrow slice left at such angle as will expose as much of the soil as possible to the action of the frost: next spring as soon as the ground is dry enough, to pass a roller over it, then harrow it, sow oats on it, which should be ploughed in about three inches, then harrow his ground again, sow his clover seed, at the rate of 12 pounds to the acre, which should be harrowed in lightly. After which sow on a bushel of plaster to the acre, and finish his work by rolling the field. Should he do this, we can promise him that his labor

will be rewarded by a good crop of oats; and such a field of clover, as his stock, were they capable of the mental exertion, would bless him for often, through the drear and cheerless days and nights of succeeding winter.

We have thus answered our correspondent to the best of our feeble abilities, and in all sincerity, congratulate him upon the possession of the generous motives which have induced him to seek for information; for they are such as do honor alike to his head and heart, and as will, doubtless, if cherished and carried out with the same enlightened spirit with which they have been conceived, conduct him in safety and triumph to the haven of his hopes.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—One of your subscribers, who has for the first time, raised a crop of sugar beet, wishes to know if it is necessary (after lifting the beet) that the dirt which adheres and is moist, should be dried and shook off before packing away, either in cellars or in kilns, the former place suits best the inquirer—please answer in your next paper, as there are other new cultivators of this valuable root no doubt who would like to be informed as to that matter as well as myself.

W. D. B.

Good Luck, Md. Oct. 21st, 1841.

There is no necessity whatever for drying the beets at all, and our inquirer will find that his beets will keep well in his cellar, if it be a dry one, until June next, without any preparation whatever.

A CHICKEN YARD.—We have often thought that farmers would find it to their interest, were they to enclose a yard, of suitable dimensions, with a high fence, for the accommodation of their chickens. As managed at present, left as they are to range at will about the barn and stables, and lay their eggs and set where they list, a very large proportion of their eggs are lost to their owners in the first place; secondly, fewer chickens are hatched out; thirdly, from having free access to the dung heaps, the young broods, as well as the old hens, often contract diseases, which they would escape were they kept in a proper yard, besides being less liable to be preyed upon by weasels, minks, rats and other enemies.

In this yard, we would have two divisions: in one we would keep the roosters and laying and setting hens. In the other, the hens with chickens. Into this latter yard, we would remove the hens and their young ones as they might be hatched out. The hens to be confined in coops so made as to protect them and their broods from the rain. In addition to these coops, the hens with chickens should be provided with an open shed, facing the south, in which they might be placed during long continued rains. Fresh water to be supplied in shallow troughs, twice a day, to the inmates of both departments of the yard. In each we would have a cart load of good sand, in which the fowls might dust themselves whenever they pleased. Besides this, we would have, in each yard, a small heap of ashes, as a preventive of vermin, and a small quantity of lime to assist in digestion and the formation of the shells of the eggs. The house in the yard allotted to the laying and setting hens should be tight, but airy and sufficiently capacious to hold the fowls with comfort. Good roosts should be provided. In the formation of the nests, we would have them so constructed as to draw out, to facilitate the operation of cleaning. Always before setting a hen we would have the drawer taken out, well cleaned, and white washed inside, which operation should be repeated as each hen hatched out her brood. The nests should be often renewed with clean hay or straw, and always before setting a hen. The old chickens should be regularly fed, twice a day in summer, and three times in winter—the young ones at least four times, and we think an advantage would be found in feeding the latter with pone bread

instead of raw dough, a little garlic, or shives, to be occasionally chopped up with their food.

If it be objected against this plan, that it would take more to feed them than in the present one, we answer—it is not so! At present, the chickens are, or ought to be, regularly fed, the old ones once or twice a day, the young ones oftener. Besides this, they all have access to your stack yards, barn and stables, where they glut their appetites as often as they please, without even saying, *by your leave!* In our plan of feeding, you would know what they really did consume as well as its cost; as it is, you are completely in the dark upon these subjects. Again, it is known, that chickens, which have access to cattle in winter, are apt to generate lice on them, and that cattle thus annoyed, do not thrive well. By our plan, this inconvenience and nuisance would be avoided.

If it be objected to our plan, that the ground appropriated to the chicken yard would be lost to culture, we meet the objection by the denial of its truth, and for the following reasons. For fifty hens, and the requisite number of roosters, an acre of ground would be sufficient, and certainly no one will tell us, that this number of fowls, with the range of the barn, stable, and adjacent fields, would not destroy, independent of their regular field, more than the product of one acre of ground. But by our plan the ground would not be lost to culture at all; for we propose to plant in the chicken yards, say from forty to fifty *Apricot, Plum* and *Damson* trees, or a like number of other choice fruit trees, whose product would pay for the rent of the ground, ten times told. Placed in such a situation, we believe the trees named would hold and ripen their fruit, because from the natural insectiferous propensities of the chicken, but few of those insects, which prey upon the *Apricot* and *Plum*, would escape their watchful eyes and all-devouring beaks.

We think we have made out a case of economy in favor of our plan, and shall leave it to our readers to adopt it or not as to them may seem most meet and proper.

A few words more and we are done. The hen house, and shed should be cleaned out and white-washed every Spring, Summer and Fall.

A LARGE SQUASH.—The editor of the *Barnstable Patriot* says, that he saw weighed the largest Squash in all creation. It is of the marrow-fat species, was raised in the garden of his neighbor, Mr. Cornelius Crocker, weighed 106 pounds and measured in circumference 5 feet 6 inches, being 3 inches larger in girth than a flour barrel.

MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.—We see it stated in the *Western Farmer* that Gen. Conger of Macomb county, Michigan, raised the past season from a pumpkin vine, five pumpkins that will average 100 pounds each. We have frequently heard of pumpkins being raised exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, but this is the first time that we have ever seen it stated, that a single vine produced five such mammoths. If it were possible to raise an acre of vines equally prolific as this one, the hills at ten feet a part, the acre, in the same ratio, would produce 108½ tons, or 217,500 lbs. of Pumpkins.

MARL AND GREEN SAND.—As the season has arrived when these restorers of worn out lands should be spread on fields intended to be meliorated by them, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of the fact, in order that they may set to work, as soon as their small grain is seeded and corn secured, to put out the needful quantities of either. "Take time by the forelock," says the adage, and surely a wiser one never was pronounced for the guidance of farmers than this, for in all the relations of life or callings of man, there is not one to whom time is more valuable than to those who get their livings out of the earth. A week or a fortnight's delay often defeats the

best laid plans, frustrates the most laborious exertions, and blights the hopes of the husbandman, in the success of which he had fondly looked forward for the achievement of some object which he had fondly cherished as the darling of his heart.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT.—We have seen it stated in one of our exchange papers that a *believer* in the prolific nature of this wheat, is ready to wager ten thousand dollars that it will yield *two hundred bushels* to the acre. In another, we see the assertion ventured upon, by an advocate less sanguine, that it is competent to produce *eighty bushels* to the acre. As either quantity partakes of the marvellous, it might be well, we think, for some gentleman of reputation, in the vicinity of its growth, to put conjecture to rest, by submitting its reputed wonderful capacity to the test of actual experiment. If it will produce the moiety, on an average, of the least named of these quantities, it will prove a real God-send to the bread-eating world. But we confess we lack so much of that necessary ingredient called faith, that we cannot get our own consent to believe in either statement, and, therefore, feel no little anxiety to have our doubts removed.

RYE.—Can any of our Agricultural readers assign a plausible reason for the failure of the Rye crop throughout the country for many years past? We know in many, very many instances, the deficiency of yield has proceeded from winter killing; but we have seen hundreds of crops that withstood the winter's frost like so many strong men, which flourished and looked well up to harvest time, and even then were the pictures of prolific crops; but lo and behold, when the heads came to be examined, fully two-thirds of each were grainless. Some farmers with whom we have conversed upon the subject, say—that "the ground has sickened of Rye"—now to us this answer is about as great a mystery as the fact upon which we have written this article, and as the cause, be it whatever it may, is worth finding out, we should like to see the views of some practical farmer upon it.

ANOTHER VARIETY OF TOMATOES.—We noticed some months since that some one of the officers of the Exploring expedition had sent to a friend in Philadelphia, a present of seed of the Tomato from the Pacific, whose fruit was said to be as superior to that of the Tomato now in cultivation here, as that is to the ball upon the Potato vine. If this new-comer is really so superlatively excellent, as we are a tomato-loving-biped, we should like to know something of its present whereabouts. Were any of them cultivated in or near Philadelphia? If so, how did they turn out? Is there not some good friend of ours there, who would take the trouble of sending us a few of the seed. We think the first notice appeared in the *U. S. Gazette*.

CHOP AND MEAL.—No farmer or planter should feed his corn, oats, or Rye, except he first have it ground into chop or meal. When so prepared it not only goes farther, but is infinitely more nourishing to the animals fed upon it.

BUCKWHEAT, when chopt, is an excellent food for all kinds of stock; as an alternative one for horses, there is nothing superior to it. It regulates the bowels, loosens and improves the appearance of the hide, besides increasing the propensity to fatten.

Meal and milk for Chickens.—We purchased a pair of unusually fat chickens from a country wagon a few days since, and had the curiosity to inquire of the seller how he succeeded in getting them so fat. His reply was that he fed them with Indian meal and milk. Merely take uncooked meal and feed liberally, and your chickens will fatten as rapidly as can be desired. There is a pleasure in carrying fat poultry to market, and all our farmers may enjoy this pleasure, by following the above direction in feeding.

FAIR AT UPPER MARLBOROUGH.—We again remind our friends, that the Fair of the Prince George's Agricultural Society, is to be held next week, 3d Nov. We refer to a former number for a very liberal list of premiums offered by the spirited Directors of the association, and we hope and believe a very general attendance will be given by the enlightened planters of that section of the State.

From a communication in the *National Intelligencer* upon this subject, we extract the following Appeal, which we trust will be most cordially responded to:

"But the aspect of this patriotic association most engaging to me, is that which strikes me with conviction of its great utility as a Fair. Let all determine to give their countenance to the first attempt, and it will go on increasing in every particular of public convenience and utility. After a few years every man will look to these fairs to sell what he does not need, and to buy what he does; and thus the hundreds and thousands which are now sent out of the county, may be kept in it. If you begin in the true spirit, with tens, you will soon go to hundreds. Look at Worcester, Massachusetts! 100 yoke of noble red oxen in a string, and Gov. LINCOLN, the most knowing and the plainest farmer among them all, esteemed himself no better than the farmer, or the farmer's son, who has himself driven his yoke of oxen or his pair of sheep, or his cow Daisy or Blossom, some ten or twenty miles to the show. What is to hinder us from excelling? Look at our position. Behold the fertility of our soil. Why need we leave the county, even for good wives, unless it be to cross the breed? But, to know what is good, we must compare. To learn the improvements that are going on in the agricultural world, we must come together, and hold communion, and interchange knowledge and opinion as Farmers. To enjoy independence, we must learn to practise Republican economy. Would we honor Almighty God, for giving us reason to distinguish us from brutes, then let us be sociable, see each other often, and study to augment the sum of social happiness. Would we obey the law which enjoins us to increase and multiply, let us bring our sons and daughters together, and leave them to their natural proclivities, while the old people show their kindness, as men show their politeness in Mississippi when they ask you to take a drink—look out of the window and whistle?

Finally, let this Agricultural Fair, at Upper Marlborough, be a great gathering of practical Farmers. Let every man and every man's son attend; and every one get acquainted with every one that he does not know. And the ladies—God bless them—the ladies will be there, limited as is the scope which the gallant committee has assigned for the display of their genius and industry. There will be Miss CERES, with her golden sheafs of corn and golden hair; and Miss POMONA, with her blushing apples, and more beautifully blushing cheeks. Come then, gentlemen, not as if you were going on a jury, to render a verdict of life and death, but as to a Farmers' jubilee. Let every man bring with him something; and let no man "go away empty." Let one bring a plough that will come the nearest going by itself; another an axe that will cut down the tree of malice; a third, a hoe to dig up the foul weeds of party spirit; another a spade to bury, if possible, beyond the power of resurrection, that worse than Gorgon headed monster, AVARICE! In short, Mr. Editor, let us have a great number of the People—full of cheerfulness and good intentions. Men, feeling that the great law of religion is benevolence; the great want of man, knowledge and a good wife. Let all such come to the Fair here, on Wednesday, the 3d of November, and there catch the inspiration that will teach how to become wiser men, and better husband-men."

The Double-Hand Rake.—This machine being nearly allied to that for mowing we give it a notice in this place. It has been introduced, thoroughly proved, and several of them are in use. It consists of a very light arrangement of frame-work about ten feet long, with handles at each end, by which two take hold of the machine and walk abreast, allowing a part of the rake to slide on the ground, which gathers the hay very clean, and readily deposits the same in windrows at the option of the managers. This rake is much more economical than the horse where the hay is light; and ordinarily two men can, with one of these rakes, gather the hay from an acre of land in twenty minutes.—*New York Mechanic.*

THE FARMER'S MOTTO.—"Industry is wealth."

SWEET POTATO KEEPING.—In compliance with the promise I made last winter, I now proceed to detail for the Planter my method of keeping the sweet potato. I beg here to repeat my unshaken confidence in the superiority of this vegetable over every root I have ever known as a food for man and beast.

The popular objections, viz: the difficulty of making and keeping, was for some time an insuperable one with me, and it was not until after years of experience and trial, in which I was sustained by a consciousness of their great value, that I was enabled to succeed to my satisfaction in either. I now find no difficulty in either the one or the other.

I will premise a few words as to the proper mode of harvesting. When my potatoes are fully matured, which is generally about the 20th of October, I commence digging them. My first operation is to cut off the vines upon the tops of the ridges, (see p. 18,) with an instrument not unlike a reap-hook, with a sharp, smooth edge. These vines I deposit in the centre between the rows. I then proceed with a single plough to run deep furrows on the sides of the ridges, turning the earth over on the vines. Then, with a broad hoe, set a little slanting, I strike at the bottom of the ridge containing the potatoes, and raising the earth on the hoe seize the top with one hand, when with a little exertion all the roots are disengaged from the earth, frequently in a cluster. The same day they are assorted; the small ones saved for seedling, and the large ones separated, to be packed away for winter use. At all times, great care is taken to prevent their being bruised.

To preserve potatoes a warm dry atmosphere, in the strictest sense of the word, is absolutely necessary. The warmth cannot well be obtained out of a cellar, and I found for some time great difficulty in obtaining the requisite dryness in one. To effect this object, the wall must be protected from the dampness of the earth lying against them, otherwise, the water oozes through and produces dampness, in spite of you. After trying drains of every description without effect, I fully succeeded by sinking a narrow ditch alongside of the wall and puddling it well with good clay, intermixed with a little coarse gravel. This method I would strongly recommend to all, whether in town or country; for a dry cellar is not less conducive to health than convenient for domestic purposes.

My cellar is provided with windows for the admission of light and air, and with a fire-place to warm and dry the atmosphere when necessary. In this cellar I have two wooden bins, fourteen feet long and seven feet wide, with a convenient passage between; the sides are four and a half feet in height, next the wall, from which they are distant three or four inches. The front, next the passage, is reduced to fourteen inches. The floors are made of plank and raised a few inches from the ground. The bottoms are strewn with well dried rye straw, and a coating of the same is interposed against the sides, as the bins are filled. I handle the potatoes one at a time, and commencing at the back part of the bin, place them on end, with the stems upwards, as they grew in the earth. This from experience, I believe to be the best way of placing all vegetables that it is intended to keep. By this means, openings are preserved from the top to the bottom, by which they are completely ventilated whilst a sufficient warmth is created by the bulk to prevent their freezing.

I am careful to keep a good fire burning in the cellar, with the windows open, whilst I am sorting and packing, that I may drive off the dampness created by the potatoes themselves. After the bank is completed, and begins to heat, I cast over the top a little sand, which soon becomes dry from the heat of the bank, when I move a broom lightly over the top, displacing the sand and causing it to fall into the bank. This is repeated three or four times, as the heating may require, after which, I leave a thin coat on the top as a winter covering.

I am aware that many who may read this article will come to the conclusion, that my method of packing is difficult and tedious: the correctness of which I am ready to admit, but the vegetable is delicious and valuable. I myself, however, can pack about a hundred bushels a day after they are prepared to my hand. I know of other method by which they can be preserved with as much certainty.

I will mention for the benefit of those who may not have cellars suitable for keeping vegetables, that I have succeeded remarkably well, by putting them in small parcels in a hill, out of doors, made in the following manner: I chose high ground for the location, and raised the plat of the hill a few inches above the surface by the use of a broad hoe. Upon this plat I laid cornstalks, and upon

them straw or pine boards, on which I placed my potatoes, raising them in the shape of a sugar-loaf, as steep as I could, then covered them over well with straw; upon the straw I then placed cornstalks, up and down, thick enough to prevent the pressure of the dirt upon the potatoes, and then I covered the whole with a light coating of earth; after which, I set up planks around the hill to ward off the rain and prevent the dirt from cracking or washing. It so remained until the weather became cold, when I added as much earth as would secure the potatoes from freezing, and replaced the planks. In this manner I have kept them free from injury, but it should be borne in mind, that large parcels would be apt to spoil from the heat they themselves would generate.

Your obedient servant,
Southern Planter. JOSEPH BERNARD.

Preserving Ice.—Much has been said of late on the efficacy of sawdust for preserving ice, from which it might be inferred that there is some peculiar *anti-thaw* principle or property in saw dust, which is not found in other materials. The fact is, that the excellence of sawdust for this purpose consists not in the substance of which it is composed, as in the peculiar form of its grains, which admits of a large proportion of intervening air, which is a bad conductor of heat when confined; and the only use of the sawdust, is to prevent its circulation. It may be kept a long time enclosed in a box made of thick pine plank; but the solid wood will not so thoroughly exclude the caloric of the surrounding atmosphere as an equal quantity of confined air between two thin partitions of wood. Let a box be made of very fine pine boards, arranged in a succession of four or five partitions half an inch apart extending round and over the entire tube, and ice may be kept in it through the summer season, without sawdust or any other material.—*New York Mechanic.*

A freak of Nature.—Among the "distinguished strangers" who visited our city on Commencement day, we noticed a four-legged chicken, which was hatched in the henery of a farmer in the neighboring town of Orange. It had attained to about the size of a quail, and appeared to be as healthy and sprightly as any of the feathered race. Its extra drumsticks appeared to be of but little if any use, although they were well formed and were furnished with the usual appendage of feet, claws, &c. They had not, however, kept up with the fore legs in growth; but were far behind their companions in size as well as location. What is very remarkable in the natural history of this little fellow is, that he is a *quadruped*, while all his numerous family connections, from parents, brothers and sisters, down to the remotest degree of cousinship, are mere *bipeds*.—*New Haven Far. Gaz.*

A Phenomenon in Grafting.—Van Mons, one of the most intelligent horticulturists that ever lived, once tried an extraordinary experiment in grafting; that of inserting an entire tree on the stump of another.

A neighbor having in the spring season cut down an apple-tree about 15 ft. high, which Van Mons considered a desirable kind, a good healthy tree, he immediately selected a stock of similar dimensions, and cutting it off near the ground, placed on it, by the mode of *peg grafting*, the foster tree; supported the tree by stakes; and excluded the air from the place of junction, by plastering it with clay, and afterwards heaping earth around it. The experiment succeeded perfectly, the tree becoming in the course of the second season nearly as vigorous as ever. This experiment was more curious than useful, but as a fact in natural history it is deserving of notice. Few men would probably succeed in the attempt.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Protection of Peach Trees against Worms.—A correspondent of the Morris Jerseyman says: "I am satisfied that screenings of anthracite coal are a good protection. I placed around each tree a box 2 feet square and 6 inches deep, and filled it with the coal; and they have no indications of worms about them, but are perfectly healthy and vigorous. Charcoal will answer equally as well."

To preserve Reptiles.—Three parts of distilled water may be added to one part of alcohol; or equal parts of rectified spirit of wine and distilled water are preferable; these proportions will be found sufficiently strong to preserve reptiles or fishes, and have the additional advantage of not destroying colors. I believe either of these mixtures will preserve anatomical preparations.

ELDER-BERRY WINE.—The following is from a little English work entitled "The Art of Making Wine from Native Fruits."

"Elderberry Wine."—This fruit is excellently calculated for the production of wine. Its juice contains a considerable portion of the fermentative matter which is so essential for the production of vigorous fermentation, and its beautiful color communicates to the wine a rich tint; but as the fruit is deficient in saccharine matter, this substance must be liberally supplied. This wine is much ameliorated by adding to the elderberry juice a small portion of super-tartrate of potash. Dr. Macculloch observed, "that the proportion of this salt may vary from one to four, and even six per cent. The causes of this admissible laxity will appear, when it is considered that the greater part of the super-tartrate of potash is again deposited in the lees. I may also remark that from two to four per cent. will be found a sufficient dose, in proportion to the greater or less sweetness of the fruit, the sweetest requiring the largest quantity of this salt, and *vice versa*. The dose of it ought also to vary in proportion to the added sugar, increasing it as this increases."

To every two quarts of bruised berries put one quart of water, strain the juice through a hair sieve, and add to every quart of diluted juice one pound of lump sugar. Boil the mixture for about one quarter of an hour, and suffer it to ferment in the manner before stated.

Or, bruise a bushel of picked elderberries, dilute the mass with ten gallons of water, and having boiled it for a few minutes, strain off the juice and squeeze out the husks. Measure the whole quantity of the juice, and to every quart put three quarters of a pound of lump sugar; and, whilst still warm, add to it half a pint of yeast and fill up the cask with some of the reserved liquor.

When the wine is clear it may be drawn off from the lees (which will be in about three months) and bottled for use.

For flavoring the wine, ginger, allspice, or any other aromatic substance may be used: the flavoring materials may be enclosed in a bag, and suspended in the cask, and removed when the desired flavor is produced.

The next is from an old work on domestic economy, and we believe, is the method commonly practiced by the cottagers in England.

"ELDER WINE."—To every quart of berries put two quarts of water, boil half an hour, run the liquor, and break the fruit through a hair sieve; then to every quart of juice put three quarters of a pound of Lisbon sugar, coarse, but not the very coarsest. Boil the whole a quarter of an hour with some Jamaica peppers, gingers, and a few cloves. Pour it into a tub; and when of a proper warmth, into a barrel, with toast and yeast to work, which there is more difficulty to make it do than most other liquors. When it ceases to hiss, put a quart of brandy to eight gallons and stop up. Bottle in the spring or at Christmas. The liquor must be in a warm place to make it work."

To preserve apples and Pears.—Wipe the fruit dry, then take a varnished crock or wide mouthed jar, at the bottom of which is to be a layer of sand, and so alternate fruit and sand, until the crock or jar is full. Put a very thick coat of sand on the top and place it in a dry place. Apples or pears thus treated, will keep good all the winter.

To preserve Steel from Rust.—Take some melted virgin wax and rub it over the article to be preserved. When dry, warm the article again so as to get off the wax, and rub it with a dry cloth until the former polish is restored. By this means all the pores of the metal are filled up without injury to the appearance, and rust will not attach to it unless it is very carelessly exposed to constant humidity.

To extract a glass Stopper.—Take a large strip of wool, pass it once round the neck of the bottle, attach one end of this band to some fixed object, hold the other, and then see-saw the bottle along it. The friction will soon heat the neck of the bottle, and by the heat the neck will expand sufficiently to allow of the stopper being extracted.

To keep Skippers from Bacon.—It is stated in the "Plough Boy," an Agricultural paper recently commenced in South Carolina, that if a small piece of sulphur is thrown on the fire every day the bacon is smoking, it will effectually prevent skippers and bugs from entering. We consider this an important matter, and we are strongly disposed to believe the remedy a good one. We should be pleased to hear of the best plan.

Swellings.—To scatter swellings on horses or other cattle, take two quarts of proof whiskey, or other proof spirits, warm it over coals, but not to blaze—dissolve it in a pint of soft soap—when cool, put it in a bottle, and add one ounce of camphor. When dissolved, it will form a liquid Opodeldoc, and is then ready for application, forming a cheap and useful remedy.

When the swelling is on the leg, or any part that will receive a bandage, such bandage should be applied, and wet with the Opodeldoc.—*Ex.*

To cure Warts in Cows.—A writer in the *Belts Messenger* says, a solution of alum in water applied to warts on cattle, will effect a cure in a few days. It is easily tried, and we hope to hear that some of our farmers have made the experiment.

Gapes in Chickens.—It is said that if you keep iron standing in vinegar—or what is the same thing, we suppose, vinegar standing in an iron vessel, and put a little of the liquid in the food every few days, it will cure or prevent the gapes in chickens. So simple a remedy for a fatal disease.

At the late Fair in this city, Mr. Evarts, of Guilford, exhibited a specimen of Indian Corn, which he told us had yielded one hundred and forty bushels of shelled corn to the acre.—*New Haven Herald.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By an arrival of one of the steamers, English advices to the 5th inst. are received—for the state of the European markets, for our staples, we refer to the annexed extracts.

By an arrival at New York, direct from Canton, intelligence has been received of an attack on Canton by the British forces. The following letter dated "Macao, May 28th," detailing this event, is received by the N. Y. American:

You will see by the enclosed that hostilities have again commenced—the trade entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces.

Several of the factories have been partly demolished, and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men of war had possession of the river in front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between forty and fifty thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are pouring incessant volleys of shells and rockets, in order to drive them out to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights. The English have sustained considerable loss.

A portion of our establishment is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Delano close to the city, intending to land the first opportunity in order to look after the factory and property left there.

We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place, in safety, every book, paper, and account that we possess, though we evacuated the factory in great haste, and but a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

[Per steamer Caledonia.]

Liverpool, 4th October.—Since our last circular of the 18th ult. we had a fair steady demand for Cotton and more firmness in the market, particularly so the last few days, and prices have improved 1 8d. per pound; and in the ordinary and middling qualities the improvement is 1-8 to 1-4d. from the lowest point some weeks ago, when there was a pressure on the market. Both goods and yarns are selling more freely at the late low prices, which has induced the consumers to buy more freely, and the market is probably also influenced in some measure by the last political accounts from the United States and the possibility that the affair of McLeod may yet lead to difficulties between the two countries. The sales of the week ended 24th ult. amounted to 32,400 bales, and for that ended 1st inst. they were 27,121 bales. On Saturday the 2d inst. the business was estimated at 6000 bales and to day about 500 bales have been sold. Of the week's business 6180 were Upland at 43a7; and 160 Sea Island at 13a18d. per lb. In the last ten days about 4000 bales have been taken on speculation, and 1500 export.

The import of Cotton into Liverpool since the 1st January 1866, 986,000 bales, against 1,274,000 to same period last season. The supply from the United States has been 775,000, being a decrease of 330,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at 536,000 against 490,000 at the same period last season. The stock of American is about 403,000, or about 20,000 less than it then was.

The harvest is now very nearly concluded and we still incline to the opinion that it will prove equal to the wants of

the country without further foreign supplies. It is, however, a matter of some doubt, and the question may not be conclusively settled for some months to come. In the meantime however, the duty on foreign wheat has already advanced to 10s. 8d. per quarter, and within a few days, be 16s. 8d. No doubt it will go to 20s. 8d. or upwards in the course of this month, and on Flour to 12s. 5d. per barrel or upward, and no lower duty can now be calculated on. There is none now in bond, but Flour, duty paid, is worth 36s. 6d. per bbl.

The last sale of Turpentine was at 12s. 2d. per cwt. for fair quality.

The Tobacco market remains steady, but nothing yet done in the new crop of Virginia leaf.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—The demand for Cotton last week was very active, and prices are firm, with a tendency to improve. The autumn demand both for cotton and woollen goods, is very brisk at present, and large quantities of twist are going to Russia and Poland previous to the closing of the Baltic by the ice. There is a better feeling in the cotton market than there has been at any time during the present year.

Bordeaux, Sept. 28.—United States Cotton has declined in value, 200 bales having been sold at 94 to 96 fr., on condition that the quality be good, a small parcel Cumana was paid with 100 fr. Indigo was very calm, only 20 chests having this week been disposed of.

Bremen, Sept. 25.—The first hand Tobacco sales of the last eight days were composed of 201 hhds Maryland, 110 Ohio, 20 Scrubs, 39 Virginia, 433 Kentucky, and 24 hhds. Stems. Stock on the 25th, 2187 hhds. Maryland, 853 Virginia, 1672 Kentucky, and 836 hhds. Tobacco Stems. Ordinary Maryland quoted 54 grot., do. Virginia and Kentucky, 54 grot.

Antwerp, Sept. 27.—Rice, maintains the same position as last stated, our market is quite bare. Carolina in first hand is held at 13 to 14 fl. In Tobacco nothing whatever occurred which however in some measure may be accounted for that a public auction is advertised to take place on the 14th October, when no less than 2077 hhds Kentucky and 1034 hhds. Virginia will be brought to the hammer. The transactions in Cotton, since the last eight days, amounted to about 600 bales Mobile for the use of our own spinneries of which we could not learn the price; to day, 273 bales Georgia were played, but not stated at what rate; it however appears that holders are much firmer, and we should not at all wonder to see ere long a re-action take place in the article.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cloverseed.—Retail sales are making at \$6.50 per bushel. Timothy seed.—We quote from stores at \$3a\$3.50 per bushel as in quantity.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday 30 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 25 a 30 cts.

Plaster.—Early in the week sales were at \$3.25 per ton, but since then prices have declined to \$3.

Rice.—Sales at \$3.75.

Salt.—We quote a sale of a cargo of 6000 bushels Cadiz, at 20 cts. per bushel on time. We quote Liverpool, Ground at 36 a 37 cts.

Tobacco.—There has been a fair demand during the last week for Maryland Tobacco, and the sales have been to a moderate extent fully former rates, which we continue, viz: inferior and common Maryland at \$3.50a4.50 middling to good \$5a7, good \$7.50a8.50, and fine \$9 a 13. The better qualities of Ohio have also been much sought after and considerable sales for the season made at about former prices. The inferior and common sorts have been sold at rather less than former rates. We quote the current rates of the market, viz common to middling \$4.25, a 5.50; good \$5.50 a 6.50; fine red and wrappery \$8 a 12; fine yellow \$7.50 a 10; and extra wrappery \$12 a 14.—The inspections of the week comprise 700 hhds Maryland; 83 hhds. Ohio; and 1 hhd. Pennsylvania—total 784 hhds.

Cattle.—About 650 head of Beef cattle were offered for sale this morning at the drove yards and 350 sold to the city butchers at prices ranging from \$3 for inferior to \$5 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. The balance are in the market unsold. Live Hogs are selling at \$4 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—The demand for Howard Street Flour continues limited and but few operations are taking place. We note limited sales only to day at \$5.74 for good standard brands.—The wagon price is \$5.75.

City Mills Flour is generally held at \$6, though we have heard of sales of 800 bbls. at a fraction less for cash.

Several hundred bbls. of Susquehanna Flour were sold on Saturday and to-day at \$6.

Grain.—Wheat has advanced, and we now quote fair to prime Md. reds at \$1.20a1.28 per bushel. A sale of Pennsylvania red was made to-day at \$1.28.

Corn has also improved a little. Sales of white at 62a 63 cts. and of yellow at 62 cts. A lot of Pennsylvania yellow sold at 62 cts.

We quote Md. Rye at \$8 a 70 cts and Pennsylvania at 73 cts.

Sales of Md. Oats at 44 a 45 cts.

Sales of Black eye Peas, of which the market is well supplied, \$1 per bushel.

Provisions.—We are not advised of any sales of barrel meats to-day, and quote as before, viz: Mess Pork at \$10a\$10.50; Prime at \$8a\$8.50; Baltimore Mess Beef at \$12; No. 1 at \$9 and Prime at \$7, all nominal. Since the decline in the price of Bacon the article has gone off rather more freely, but the stock continues very heavy. We quote assorted at 44a54 cents; Hams at 8a9 cents; Sides at 43a5 cents, and Shoulders at 44a4 cents. We hear of no sales of Lard this week, and quote No. 1 Western in kegs at 74 to 74 cents. Western Butters held at 10 cents.

Philadelphia Market, Saturday 23d.—Cotton. The market is quiet, with only occasional sales to the manufacturers at about last quotations—the stock has increased. Flour. The market for Flour last week was rather heavy at \$6 per bbl. yesterday and to-day an advance of 12c was obtained, and sales to some extent made at \$6 12a per bbl for fair Penna. brands for export and city consumption; a very active business having been done for the latter to bakers and retailers.—Brandywine Flour at \$6.25; scapened Penna. Flour \$5.87a. This afternoon we are in possession of dates from England to the 4th instant, received per steamer Caledonia at Boston, by which we learn there is a great probability that England will want extensive supplies of Grain from abroad to make up a deficient crop, of a consequence prices here will be unsettled for some days, and an advance is confidently anticipated. Corn is going forward briskly; we quote to day from actual sales, Penna round yellow at 67c, some held at 68c per bushel. Southern flat yellow 75c, white do 62c, with an active demand for all kinds. Oats 45c. Wheat has improved, and sales of Southern at 128 a 130c, and good Penna. red Wheat at 133c per bushel. The improvement in Flour has produced a corresponding firmness in the Grain market. The market, which has been bare of Tar for some weeks, has been partially supplied, and sales made of Wilmington at \$2.25 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine steady at 37c, other naval stores no change. Tobacco. Sales have been confined to small lots for home use at no variation in price; holders firm; 15 hhds ordinary Virginia brought 44c per lb.

Beef Cattle.—1463 in market—the principal sales were at 54 a 54; inferior 44 all lower country; 119 of the above went to New York on Monday, and 284 head were sent on Thursday—200 were left over.

At Richmond, on Friday, Flour was \$6; Wheat \$1a1.25; Corn 65c. and oats 45c. Very little doing in Tobacco—some few parcels of new in a loose state have appeared—quality rather poor but of good color, and pretty well cured—prices for such range from \$1.90a\$3; for logs—\$3.50a5.70 for leaf.

At Georgetown, (D. C.) on Wednesday, Flour was firm at \$5.62a to \$5.75. Wheat scarce in market, and the price has advanced a trifle; good red quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.22—other Grain without change.

At New Orleans, on the 16th, Cotton was quoted as follows:—Liverpool Classifications, Ordinary, Miss. and Lou. 7a84; Middling 8a84; Middling Fair 9a94; Fair 10a104; Good fair 11a114; Good and Fine 11a. The sales of the week were 10,500 bales. Stock 46,488 bales. Flour had declined, and sold at \$5.50 for sweet, and \$4 for sour. Mess pork \$9, clear \$10a104; bacon sides 44a5c. Sugar 44 to 74c.

At Charleston, on Wednesday, there was a fair demand for Upland Cotton at previous rates. There was also some enquiry for Sea Island, but as dealers could not come to terms, very few sales were effected. Small lots changed hands at prices ranging from 25 to 28, and about 12 bags stained do. at 124 cents per lb. The transactions in Rice have been confined to small purchases for the home market at \$34 and 37-8 per 100.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, there was an improvement both in price and demand for Flour—the wagon price \$5.33. Sales of nearly 1000 barrels, from stores, at \$5.50. Receipts increasing and demand brisk. Wheat comes in sparingly—no change in prices. Three cargoes of Corn sold, one inferior white at 62 cents, one prime at 66, and one yellow at 68 cents.

At Boston, on Saturday Flour was a shade firmer. Sales from store of good common brands Genesee at \$6.44a6.50 and Troy at \$6.57 per bbl. A cargo of white Corn sold at 70c, subject to wharfage, and a cargo Rappahannock, part yellow, at 70c free of wharfage; prime yellow flat worth 72c per bushel.

At Cincinnati, on the 22d, flour sold at \$5.12a5.15. **At Petersburg (Va.) on Saturday,** Cotton was 91a10c, wheat 100a110c for red and 110a115c for white. No change in tobacco—Primings \$2a2.50, Logs \$3a4.50 and Leaf \$4 a 6.50, as in quality.

At New York, on Saturday, Cotton remains quiet. Holders a little more firm than before the news, but make no sales of consequence. There are considerable sales of Genesee Flour at \$9, which is the price to-day. Troy is \$5.94. Ohio and Michigan, \$5.88a6. A cargo of good Southern Wheat was sold at 124c bus. Southern Corn 65c measure; Northern 70a72c; Oats 49a50. Ohio Prime Pork, re-inspected, has been sold at \$7.12, and mess at \$9.50.

DAVENPORT'S PATENT HORSE POWER, THRASHING AND WINNOWER MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform farmers and others interested in Agricultural pursuits, that he has purchased the sole right for the use, manufacture, and vending the said machines for the States of Maryland and Virginia. The thrasher and cleaner are so constructed that it requires no more time or labor in preparing the Grain for market, than ordinary machines do in thrashing only, and but little if any more than it would to cart and stack the same, 250 bushels of wheat or 400 bushels of oats may be done per day, with much ease. These machines are portable and may be easily transported by one pair of horses, and to be used in the field or barn.

They may truly be said to be Labour saving Machines, four horses being abundantly able to do the work by the week or month with much ease. It is confidently believed they are vastly superior in their model to any other now in use.

Certificates from hundreds of the most extensive and respectable farms in Pennsylvania and Maryland can be obtained, testifying to their superior excellence, not only to the manner of thrashing and cleaning the Grain, but also for their adaption for service, being very simple in their construction, and not liable to break or get out of order.

It is however, quite unnecessary to say much in regard to their utility, further, than to call public attention to them, as it is presumed every farmer will want to satisfy himself by seeing them in their operations.

The subscriber intends shortly to commence the manufacture of them and will send them to different parts of the State to be put in operation when those interested may have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

J. CROSSLY, Proprietor,

41 South Charles street, Baltimore.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the right of counties for said machine or machines will please apply as above.

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GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKEY—CORN & COB CRUSHER & GRINDER.

A great improvement has been made by the subscriber in the Reaping Machine since last year; the cog-wheel machines now making for 1842, will combine all the material advantages of both the cog wheel and cam wheel machines as made last year. By means of these improvements, the machine is made capable of cutting 6 feet in width with the same facility that it cut 5 feet last year—their durability is also greatly increased. The cam wheel and lever machines will also be made for those who choose them; they are also much improved. An experimental machine of each kind was prepared and used in the last harvest, by which the improvements now offered were fully tested. Both machines are warranted bona fide—price \$150.

The Corn Sheller and Husker is warranted to shell 100 bushels per hour with proper management and moderate exertion. A gentleman of the highest respectability in Washington county, Md. assures me that he shelled 590 bushels in 31 hours with one of these machines. It is also warranted to shell and husk at the same operation as fast as two men can put in the corn by handfuls of 6 ears at a time—when the corn is poured from a basket, the husk or chaff will in some degree impede its entrance; it is for this reason that husked corn will sell so much more rapidly. This machine has recently been much improved by the subscriber. It can be driven by any ordinary horse-power—price \$30.

The Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder is a late improvement by the subscriber, a new arrangement—in the first hour which it ever ran, which was on the 29d inst. it crushed and ground from corn in the ear 8 1/2 bushels—the gentleman on whose place it was tried, a few miles from the city, expresses his satisfaction with the quality of its work. The mill is strong and simple, and completely arranged, occupying about 2 feet by 2 on the floor, and containing a convenient coal box directly below the grinders. It can be driven by any horse power suited for thrashing wheat—price \$40 including an extra set of grinders, which can be put in by any intelligent farmer.

Orders may be directed to me in Baltimore by those who wish to procure the above machines.

Those who design getting Reaping Machines for the harvest of 1842, will please give me early notice, designating the kind they choose, whether the cog wheel and crank, or the cam wheel and lever. To those who do not make the selection themselves I shall invariably send those which I have the most confidence in myself, without regard to any difference in first cost.

In expressing my thanks to farmers and others for their very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon me, I can assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the machines now offered to them as perfect as possible, and well suited to the purposes for which they are designed, for which the experience I have had may perhaps be some guarantee.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1841.

OBEDE HUSSEY.

DURHAM BULL CALF.

For sale, a beautiful red and white DURHAM BULL CALF, wanting 1-16th of being full bred. The calf is out of my seven-months heifer Daisy, by Mr. Mankin's imported bull LLEWELYN. (He has been fed from the pail since being 4 days old)—Daisy is out of my 3-4 Cow DURHAM, sired by Mr. Baltzhoover's imported bull "Docron," but 2 years and 4 months old, and giving at this time three gallons of milk per day.

DU CHESSE is 6 years old, and gave 6 1-2 gallons of milk daily, and 11 lbs of butter each week during the first two months after her calving. A gentleman has bought this cow, but not having taken her away agreeably to stipulation, I am constrained to dispose of her to another, not having room in my stable for her and the other stock.

I will take \$50 for the bull calf when 2 months old, or less if taken sooner, and 105 dollars for Dutchess, who is in calf by Baltzhoover's imported bull "JOHN BULL."

cc 13 25

A. B. KYLE, No. 2 Pratt st. wharf.



PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAP PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used,

not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up. \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Haines' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. cc 14

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

THE DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season. 200
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off.

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same; &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Swards at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 1 J. S. EASTMAN.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters—of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Loring, esq. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Donaghua, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cages, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY, June 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

SHERIFFALTY.

JOHN COULSON, of Baltimore county, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. cc 27 1E

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light Street.

Goldborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1200 bushels \$95 00

Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above 35 00

Do. for Husking & Shelling Corn and Thrashing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch. 60 00

Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong. 100 to 125

Spoke Thrashing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country. 50 to 75

Straw Carriers for separating straw from the grain when thrashing. 20 to 25

Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power. 125

Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines, Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 100 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day. 30

Grindstones, hung on friction rollers. 15

Centrifugal Disintegrators for spreading lime, ashes, &c. 30

Baldwin's patent Corn and Cob Crusher. 65

Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a first rate article. 30 to 45

Fanning Mills. 25 to 30

25 sorts Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety. 3 to 15

Cultivators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and stationary. 5 to 6 50

Harrows, hinged, V shape, common drag and improved Eng. 7 to 25

Drill and sowing Machines. 12 to 25

Ox Yokes, Swingle Trees, Hoes, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool.

Fancy and common Garden Tools

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and genuine assortment

Books on cultivation, and management of Stock

TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice. Catalogues of the above supplied gratis, giving prices and description of each article for sale. cc 29